

THE "CONDER" TOKEN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE "CONDER" TOKEN COLLECTOR'S CLUB

Volume IV Number 3

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Consecutive Issue #13

RATHER THAN MOURN THE
ABSENCE OF THE FLAME,
LET US CELEBRATE
HOW BRIGHTLY IT BURNED.



**CTCC #1
WAYNE J. ANDERSON
1941 - 1999**





The Token Examiner

The world's most entertaining and informative pricelist
of the eighteenth century British token series!

Query, Response & Opinion

How do hairlines occur? Are they the result of striking? Do they ruin the collectibility of a token?"

D.W., Maine

Hairlines are a post-striking human impairment, and thus do not occur during striking. Hairlines are seen in varying degrees of intensity; the more proof-like a coin, the more susceptible. "A hairline or two" can occur from wiping off a piece of lint with a fingertip; "light hairlines" might result from sliding a coin on a velvet pad; "heavier hairlines" are the consequence of too much elbow grease applied by amateur coin doctors in their misguided attempts at improvement. Many people detest hairlines; others cannot see them at all. Our grading is guided by surface quality; impairment by hairlines, or any other sort of mistreatment, makes for a lower grade and a lower price. Whether hairlines ruin the collectibility of anything depends on personal preference. **However, it's important that hairlines always be considered in the price.**

Die polish, a frequent occurrence of the coining process, is often confused with hairlines. Die polish is a "diagnostic" (multiple coins having the exact same appearance). It will appear as raised lines which go up to the edge of a figure or device on a coin, but generally does not cross over the image. Hairlines "know no boundaries." How to recognize hairlines, and distinguish them from die polish, is a most valuable asset for anyone purchasing numismatic items.

I don't know what to pay for tokens. There's no up to date price guide. Are you ever going to write one?

D.L., Pennsylvania

We've been asked this question many times and are finally considering writing such a guide. Through the years we've bought and sold over 30,000 tokens, so we believe we have the experience. We'd like to know if the CTCC membership would be supportive of this endeavour. Do you think a price guide is a good idea? Should it be all inclusive, or follow the R. C. Bell books (i.e., one volume for Commercial Coins, one for Tradesman's Tickets and Private Tokens, etc)? **Please write, call, or e-mail and let us know your thoughts.**

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Introduction

About the Cover: This issue is dedicated to Wayne Anderson. The poem was e-mailed to me by Sharon Bobbe as we tried to help each other through this difficult time. It helped me to make some sense of all of this, and I hope it helps you. You may wonder about the significance of the bookmark. Wayne's wife, Linda, had placed many things dear to Wayne in his casket. There were family pictures, a cigar in his breast pocket, a small knife, and assorted other items of significance. I did not, however see a token. I sentimentally thought he might need a half-penny fare to cross the River Styx, so I placed a Lady Godiva token beside Wayne at his funeral. Later, when I visited Linda, she showed me the stack of condolences from our members (I was extremely proud of our club). She wanted especially to show me the beautiful bookmark from R. Wright CTCC 323. I was struck by the coincidence that it depicted Coventry and Lady Godiva. I'm not sure what it means, but I felt that it seemed right to include it on our cover.

Officer Elections and By-laws: The issue of officers and the need for club by-laws arose at the Chicago ANA CTCC annual meeting (see Sharon Bobbe's notes for a complete summary of the meeting). It was agreed that we should have a President who will deal with all membership related matters, an Editor who will be responsible for the *Journal*, a Treasurer who will handle finances and advertising, and two Vice-Presidents, one American, one International. Together these five will form a Board of Governors which will be responsible for major club decisions.

Nominations / volunteers need to be sent to me by November 25. Ballots will be included in the December issue. Votes will be tallied January 25, 1999. Officers will be announced in the March issue. Contact me if you have any questions.

This on-the-spot leadership structure points out the need for formal by-laws. Phil Flanagan, Pete Smith, Jim Wahl, and Dean Welch volunteered to form a by-law committee. Formal by-laws are also needed to incorporate.

Incorporation and Tax Exempt Status: Wayne had consulted with an attorney to determine if we need to officially incorporate. The major consideration is this: although unlikely, if the club were to be found liable for monetary damages for any reason (liable or whatever) and the award exceeds the club's assets, then members could be held individually responsible for the remainder. The advance work has already been done and it now only requires that a form be submitted with a small fee (\$50-\$60), so it was agreed that we should go ahead and complete the process.

Tax-exempt status is needed as we have the happy problem of being financially sound. Largely due to our faithful advertisers, we have a rather healthy bank account (See Joel's financial summary). I have been advised by the attorney that Wayne had engaged that should our assets reach \$10,000, we will attract the attention of the IRS. For that reason, we will need to get the process underway.

Notice to UK Members: Checks for CTCC dues payable in sterling should be made out to Allan Davisson. Please mail all checks, though, to Joel Spingarn PO Box 782, Georgetown, CT 06829 USA. Thank You.

Anderson Sale: Wayne's extensive and choice collection of tokens and literature will be catalogued and auctioned by Allan Davisson sometime this spring. I will update information as it becomes known.

Silver Tokens: Fifty silver tokens were struck with a proof finish. They come in a protective plastic capsule and a plush presentation case. They are priced at \$25 post paid. At this point only 24 have been sold. Personally I think this is almost criminal! These tokens are beautiful, rare and a tremendous buy at \$25. Contact me to order yours.

Reflections on Wayne: This issue has been very difficult for me personally. Wayne was a good friend and I spent a lot of time with him during his illness. He was determined to fight the cancer and win. Despite what I knew were long odds, his courage convinced me that he would beat it. Being near Wayne, I became the conduit of information for many people. I reported his condition, but then encouraged each correspondent to hold out hope - Wayne would win. Of course, he did not. Somehow though, despite the grief of his loss, there are good things, too, that have resulted.

Those near him learned what courage really means as he continued working and carrying on the activities of a normal life to within only a few hours before passing into his final coma. He did not bemoan the injustice of being stricken with this horrible disease in the prime of life. Nor did he complain of the physically grueling regimen of treatments he underwent in the effort to live.

Many of us who were really just acquaintances before Wayne's illness have become good friends. We were in contact constantly for the latest information. We tried to pick each others spirits up as faith would lag. We spoke of spiritual matters and friendship and many other things much more important than the pursuit of little pieces of copper. I have come to realize that this was the last and greatest gift that Wayne has given us. He drew us together, he taught us to cherish our friends more deeply, he helped us to understand what is really important in a little group like ours. It is the fellowship derived from common interests, the actual tokens (or whatever it may be) are only secondary. Someone described Wayne as "a builder" to me - I understand now what was meant by that.

Wayne built the CTCC on a solid foundation, he has left us a road map for a bright future and leaves an inspirational legacy to light our way. The CTCC will not only survive, but it will thrive. What could be a more fitting memorial to it's founder?

HDW

FROM THE DESK OF
MRS. WAYNE ANDERSON

August 30, 1999

Dear Members of The "Conder" Token Collectors Journal,

I would like to extend my deepest appreciation to everyone who sent their love and support to Wayne this year. You cannot begin to imagine how wonderful it made him feel to receive the cards, faxes, phone calls and letters. These brightened his days and renewed his hope for a more positive conclusion of what was to be his final trial and tribulation.

It was my good fortune to watch Wayne's vision of the token society become a reality. From laboring over the very first issue in 1996 to finally releasing his child to another in 1999, I knew I was observing a truly gifted man at work. His love for tokens came second only to his love of family. If he could leave a final thought with you, it would be to keep the journal alive and thriving by supporting it with your articles. Each time Wayne received an article it meant his hard work had meaning for, and was appreciated by, other members.

Not only have you touched Wayne's life with your caring, in his absence you have also touched mine. The outpouring of condolences has been amazing. Every note came with a smile and a tear. I thank you all very, very much.

While my heart is full of sorrow and pain at the passing of a brilliant, generous and loving man, I take comfort in knowing many people around the world benefited by knowing him either personally or through his writings and collections. He will always be remembered.

Sincerely,

Linda Anderson

Linda Anderson

REMEMBERING WAYNE ANDERSON

Harry E. Salyards

When Wayne Anderson died, on the evening of June 30, the copper collecting community lost a quiet star--and I lost a dear friend. As it happens, the news came to me when I was feeling particularly estranged from the Mainstream--that whole vast conglomeration of Hype and Hoopla, the ungraspable commonplace of billionaires buying out other billionaires; the vast irrelevance of our so-called "representative" government; the pseudo-culture of the the pseudo-family, replete with its melodrama of pseudo-relationships, as spun out by Hollywood Etcetera. In fact, I was watching *Gettysburg*, to try to imagine a time when men aspired to something more enduring than sound bytes and photo ops, when Dick Puchard called me with the word of Wayne's passing.

And I'm thinking--what a contrast was Wayne! He was genuine. He had a Midwesterner's inherent skepticism of All of the Above, a reserve that let you slowly and cautiously into his confidence--and a totally disarmed frankness once there. He was comfortably well off, but I suspect that he could have had much more money, if money had been the controlling force in his life; it wasn't. He had given up his career in banking--it was never going to be his bank, anyway, and he didn't see any point in sitting around in a suit five days a week making somebody else happy--so he decided to be happy himself. Those of you familiar with Garrison Keillor's *Prairie Home Companion* will realize how difficult a decision this must have been, for one imbued with the native Minnesotan work ethic! But having made that decision, he never looked back. He went through an apparently nasty divorce. He paid his debts, and remained close to his children. He continued to do financial consulting work--on his schedule. He remarried Linda Rydberg, the love of his life. And he occupied himself with the many collectibles he loved--his coins, his knives, his books, and most of all in recent years, his Conder tokens.

Their beauty and rarity attracted him--but so did their historical associations. I mean it as a compliment when I say that Wayne repeatedly amazed me by the depth and breadth of his historical knowledge. Many people in numismatics have disappointed me in the terrible narrowness of their perspective; Wayne was the startlingly refreshing opposite. A couple of anecdotes will suffice to illustrate this. When I mentioned, apropos of the Middlesex tokens in praise of Thomas Erskine (#1010-1013), that Erskine had sacrificed his office of Attorney General to the Prince of Wales to defend Thomas Paine in that libel suit over *The Rights of Man*, as I'd read in Erskine's article in the 11th edition *Britannica*, he'd read it, too--he had his set of that classic encyclopedia in a vertical bookcase in the corner of his home office. And when I brought a trio of French crowns from my collection to share with him, tangible illustrations of that incredible rush of history contained in their changing legends--from

LUD.XVI.D.G.FR.ET.NAV.REX / SIT NOMEN DOMINI A BENEDICTUM 1789, to
LOUIS XVI ROI DES FRANCOIS 1792 / REGNE DE LA LOI L'AN 4 DE LA LIBERTE, to
REGNE DE LA LOI 1793 / REPUBLIQUE FRANCOISE L'AN II,
I brought along my copy of Victor Guilloteau's *Monnaies Françaises*, to put them in their numismatic context. I needn't have bothered; he already owned a copy.

Many more memories crowd around me, vying for attention; but I'm left with one in particular. When I last visited him at his home in late May, I brought along a group of five key Liberty Seated halves which I'd bought in the January Rarities Sale--that was another series he'd collected, once--and I knew he'd appreciate seeing them. I also told him how I'd bought the group for something like 60% of my aggregate maximum bids. He looked at each of them in turn, nodding his approval; and then he said, "you're like me, Harry--you make up your mind to go for something, you bid wild and crazy, and it's all right. . . it's all right."

And now, after all the suffering, he's all right. Characteristic Midwestern understatement. God bless you, Wayne. We miss you.

Sugar Plums and Anodyne Necklaces

by
David S. Brooke

The coins (Middlesex 258-274) issued by Basil Burchell of Long Acre, "two doors from Drury Lane," are curiosities in the field of token coinage. Like those of Swainson and Ching (Middlesex 907 and 282) they advertise popular medicines, but a considerable number of them are punched with a hole, generally at the same point in the design. There are only minor variations in their lettering, and the edges are usually plain, though one example is inscribed "Payable in Dublin or London," and another "This is not a Coin but a Medal."

Samuels suspected that the pierced tokens were attached to the anodyne necklaces they advertised, and Bell suggests this was done in hopes of increasing the necklace's efficacy.¹ The pierced coins may well have been used in such a way, but the treatise which Burchell himself issued (see illustration) indicates they were also attached to the necklaces and boxes of sugar plums as a guarantee of their authenticity.² He reproduces an "Exact Copy of the Medal" and notes that "on the outside of every Anodyne Necklace and Box of the Medicine for Worms there will be fixed a Medal, the same as described above." I suggest that the holes in the coins allowed for this attachment.

Samuels refers, rather sourly, to Burchell's token as a "miserable ticket" with a "wretched" design; only the lettering is allowed to be "clear and fair." Be that as it may, the coin holds considerable interest because of the well-established nostrums it advertises and the unique role it apparently played as a "medal of guarantee."

The anodyne necklace had flourished for a very long time before the token was issued. By 1800 it was a "successful, long-lived, and seemingly respectable quack remedy."³ In an essay on advertising in *The Idler* in 1759, Samuel Johnson observed that: "The true pathos of advertisement must have sunk deep into the heart of every man that remembers the zeal shown by the seller of the anodyne necklace, for the ease and safety of poor toothing infants, and the affection with which he warned every mother that 'she would never forgive herself' if her infant should perish without a necklace."⁴

The Burchell family was involved in the manufacture of anodyne necklaces over a long period. Basil Burchell claimed that Dr. Chamberlen, "celebrated for his skill in Infantine Complaints," recommended the family's necklace in a letter of circa 1715. The necklace, he added, was used by George II and his family and "Mr. Burchell's father also had the honour of supplying his late Most Christian Majesty the French King..." Furthermore, "His Excellency the Marquis del Campo, during his Embassy from Spain to his Britannic Majesty, purchased two dozen Anodyne Necklaces of Mr. Burchell, for the Court of Spain." This puff, and the reference to Dr. Chamberlen, should be taken with a large pinch of salt since references to that gentleman and royal patronage were standard

¹ R. Samuels, *The Bazaar*, June 7, 1882. R.C. Bell, *Tradesmen's Tickets and Private Tokens*, 1966, p. 43.

² Basil Burchell, *Treatise*, after 1802 (Wellcome Institute 64640), 8 pages.

³ Francis Doherty, "The Anodyne Necklace: A Quack Remedy and Its Promotion," *Medical History*, 34, 1990, p. 292.

⁴ *The Idler*, no. 40, January 20, 1759, p. 43. Due to its effective promotion, the anodyne necklace was widely known. In Oliver Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, 1766, one of the characters remarks, "I have been an usher at a boarding school myself, and may I die by an anodyne necklace, but I had rather be an under turnkey at Newgate."

points of promotion for the necklace. Basil Burchell, however, further included a copy of the Royal Warrant of 1792 appointing him "Anodyne Necklace Maker to his Majesty, for the Royal Children." The firm remained in business until about 1839, when Burchell is listed as "anodyne necklace and worm medicine maker" at the same address in Long Acre.⁵

In his treatise, Basil Burchell began with a customary "Caution to the Public" about the "baneful imitations" of his necklace by "ignorant quacks." He claimed that his recipe was unique and prepared in total secrecy: "Three persons, entirely unknown to each other, living in different parts of the Metropolis, have always been employed in preparing the ingredients which were afterwards according to the written Recipe, mixed together, in their exact proportions, by B. Burchell, without the privity or knowledge of any other persons whatever."

He concluded by warning his customers about "an obscure Pretender, who was a few years ago a Journeyman Hair-dresser in Long Acre, [and] offers to the world his improved Anodyne Necklaces." All the Burchell medicines were to be signed on the Stamp Duty, have the medal attached, and bear the label "Basil Burchell, sole Proprietor and Preparer of the Anodyne Necklace to the King for the Royal Children."

Both the necklace and the sugar plums were apparently pleasant enough physic. The "Sympathetic Necklace ... which no Child will dislike," when warmed by the wearer, gave off "a vast swarm of subtle effluvia from the prodigious quantity of alcalious sulphur and spirits" with which it was impregnated. These effluvia were supposed to ease teething problems, and one wonders if children also chewed on the wooden beads. Burchell included with the necklace a free sample of "Pain-Easing Gum Powder" which prepared the gums and was "delightful in taste."

The "Famous Sugar Plums for Worms," which were boiled sweets rather than candied fruit, seem to have been especially popular and, like the necklaces, had a long history dating back to the early eighteenth century.⁶ As Burchell observed, these could be eaten "like those prepared at the Confectioner's which renders them the best physic in the world for children." They would also be appreciated by "all persons who are averse to quantities of Apothecary's draughts, bolusses, pills, etc., which are generally very difficult to take, disagreeable in taste, and unfriendly to the stomach." The sugar plums, a purgative, were reputed to cure an extraordinary variety of ailments from worms to the whooping cough and—if we can believe Mr. Burchell—were enjoyed by a wide range of society. "They are now received in most of the Country Medicine Chests, as the Nobility and Gentry purchase them for their cottagers and the labouring poor."

Note: I am especially grateful to Sarah Bakewell of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine who provided me with the copy of Basil Burchell's treatise on which this essay is largely based.

⁵ Pigot's London Directory, 1839.

⁶ They were advertised in The Female Tatler in 1709. See Doherty, *op. cit.*, p. 274, note 27.

EXACT COPY OF THE MEDAL.



AT BASIL BURCHELL's,
Sole Proprietor and Preparer of the ANODYNE NECKLACE to the KING, for the Royal CHILDREN,
No. 79, LONG-ACRE, Two Doors from Drury-Lane.
 And by his Appointment, at Mrs. RANDALL's, late Tutt's, Medicine Shop, exactly facing Mr. Hazard's Lottery Office, at the Royal Exchange, and positively no where else in London—are sold the genuine

ANODYNE NECKLACES,

Price 9s. Stamp Duty included.

IT is particularly requested this little Treatise (which is given gratis) may be preserved and lent to any person who has an Infant enduring the pains of Dentition; it will be paying a tribute to Humanity, and confer an obligation on the Proprietor.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

The various deceptions continually practised by a set of artful and unprincipled men, render the following short Publication necessary, to guard those who have a desire to alleviate the anguish of their tender Infants Cutting Teeth; by the use of the original ANODYNE NECKLACE, from imposition, and their suffering progeny from the fatal effects of the baneful imitations of this valuable preparation, by ignorant Quacks. Some of these impostors have not only copied the various Books and Bills of Directions, but have been so transcendently flagitious, as boldly to assert to those who have gone to their Shops by mistake, that the person who prepares their vile compositions, is the same who prepared them for Mr. BURCHELL; which is so far from truth, that Mr. BURCHELL hereby declares, that *three persons, entirely unknown to each other, living at different parts of the Metropolis, have always been employed in preparing the ingredients, which were afterwards, according to the written Recipe, mixed together, in their exact proportions, by B. BURCHELL, without the privity or knowledge of any other person what-*

(2.)

ever, and that he intends to do as long as he lives.

An obscure Pretender, who was a few years ago a Journeyman Hair dresser in Long-Acre, offers to the world his *improved* Anodyne Necklaces. The Reader will find in the following pages, that the Inventor of the true Anodyne Necklace was a Medical Man of eminence; and that it was publicly patronised by a Physician of still higher repute; and further, that it has now, for near a Century, by succeeding generations, of the first order of society in Europe, been used with most complete success.

From the above narrative of facts, an idea may be formed of the danger that will be incurred by mistaking the Original House, and how necessary it will be to remember the name of the real Proprietor.

N. B. On the outside of every Anodyne Necklace, and Box of the Medicine for Worms, sold by B. BURCHELL, there will be fixed a Medal, the same as described above. Each Packet will be signed on the Stamp Duty, BASIL BURCHELL, and have the following words printed on a label:—"BASIL BURCHELL, sole Proprietor and Preparer of the ANODYNE NECKLACE to the KING, for the Royal CHILDREN."

A Short Treatise on the Origin and Effects of DR. CHAMBERLEN'S

ANODYNE NECKLACE

FOR CHILDREN'S TEETH, FITS, FEVERS, &c.

THIS Remedy, the Invention of Dr. TANNER, a Physician of repute, having been by his direction used for some years in his private Practice in several Families of Distinction, in order to give ease to Children Bleeding and Cutting their Teeth, is not an internal Medicine, which all Children are averse to take, but a remedy prepared in the form of a Necklace, to be worn loose about their necks, which no Child will dislike even when it refuses all internal physic, and which has invariably acted by a secret friendly Sympathetic quality so efficaciously on Infants, who had only worn them One Night, as to rescue them from the baneful effects of the most violent Fits, Fevers, Convulsions, &c. all proceeding from their Teeth; and after wearing this wonderful Sympathetic Necklace but a few days, they, so to admiration, recovered their strength, as to create astonishment to all around them.

These unexpected Recoveries of Infants almost despaired of, after wearing this Necklace, and without the aid of any other medicine, brought it into such high estimation in the families who had used it, that Dr. TANNER, the Inventor, and the only person who knew how to prepare them, perceiving their reputation daily increase, was, with some difficulty (he having an extensive practice as a regular Physician), prevailed on to publish them; but in order to draw a line of marked distinction between this Preparation and advertised Medicines of doubtful

The Sawbridgeworth Penny-Additional Thoughts
by Tom Fredette

The update given by Jerry & Sharon Bobbe in the June, 1999 issue of the CTCC Journal on the "Fabulous Sawbridgeworth Penny" is important. In fact, since tokens of this nature rarely change hands the ordinary collectors among us will probably never see one--much less own one.

But the article on this penny and Harold Welch's articles on the location of editions of Davis' Nineteenth Century Token Coinage are similar and important. They are both listings or chronologies of two important aspects of 18th and 19th Century token coinage. They update information for the current collecting populace and address (among other questions) the question: "Where are they now?"

I, for one, will never own an original Sawbridgeworth penny. It is not likely that I would ever own an original copy of Nineteenth Century Token Coinage either. But I do own a reprint (Durst) copy of this book and a number of years ago I obtained one of the "about 30 electrotypes" of the Sawbridgeworth penny.

Using Harold Welch's efforts as an example, I would wonder who now owns these 30 or so electrotypes? I own one (Copy #2 to be exact). Another was offered for sale in Al Davisson's Auction 10 of April, 1998 (suggested bid \$300).

So that accounts for the location of two of the electrotype specimens. As the years go by, the electrotypes will also become important examples of this penny and probably the only one most collectors will ever own; and only 30 of them!

How likely is it that the owners of this rare specimen will want to risk electro-typing it again?

Given the fact that only 30 collectors can ever own this electrotype copy, isn't it worth asking the question: "Where are they now?" This would be a good question for the membership to try to answer.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH.

PENNY.

COPPER.

1. o Bust in very high relief; ROBERT o ORCHARD o SAWBRIDGE
WORTH o HERTS o

2. An open book lying at the foot of a tree; a church in the
distance; * SAWBRIDGEWORTH * PENNY * TOKEN * Ex: * * PAYABLE
* * FEB^Y XI * 1801 * R.r.r. James.

Atkins 46, 1.

Members' Memorials

The outpouring of letters, cards, e-mail and spoken remembrances to both myself and Linda Anderson is a tribute to the friendship and respect our membership felt for Wayne Anderson. I have taken portions from each of the proceeding sources to share with you here. This consists of only a representative sample:

"I met Wayne for the first time at the Portland ANA just a year ago. One of my finest memories of the convention was the night Wayne, Phil Flanagan, Cliff Fellage, and myself went out to dinner at a great seafood restaurant, where we were not in the company of a large group, and got to know each other better. We laughed, we talked tokens, we in general had a swell time. I remember Wayne saying that it was one of the most fun evenings in a long time. I felt as if I had made a wonderful new friend. I came away with a real appreciation for his "genuine ness" - a fine fellow, who would obviously do almost anything for a friend.

Wayne was wonderful to me from the start - writing two very nice letters thanking me for helping to start the CTCC, and then to inform me that he had issued me membership #3 for the little that I did. News of his illness upset me greatly. And now he is gone.

This only serves to point up how fragile life is, and how little we know of our own time here. Wayne was a honest, decent, great guy - it is quite obvious to me that his friends meant more to him than any amount of money. Would that we could all be counted in that way."

Bill McKivor CTCC #3

"Dear Linda - I was able to visit with Wayne on only a few occasions - but those few occasions made such a positive and lasting impression of goodness, kindness and concern that I felt I must express my genuine sympathies for you, your family and, indeed, all of us."

Dr. Dane B. Nielsen, DDS CTCC #248

"Wayne was a treasure to everyone who knew him"

Harry Stewart CTCC #45

"I was saddened to hear of your husband's death, and felt I should write to you, to let you know of the high regard we have for his work on British Tokens, and the publication The Conder Token Collector's Journal which is very valuable in making available to all little snippets of information collectors acquire from lucky chance findings, or research in depth on some subject of individual interest.

"I never had the pleasure of meeting Wayne, though we have corresponded over the last few years, and I believe my honorary membership of the Conder Token Collector's Club was due to him.

He will be greatly missed by collectors of this interesting series."

R. C. Bell CTCC #200

"All will have to be more involved if the journal and club is to survive. Wayne did so much as publisher, cheerleader and all around token advocate. He will be hard to replace. As it happens in so many instances, someone emerges as a true advocate and honest unbiased leader which is what we need now. It is our club and it is up to us to protect the reputation of its members and purpose for existence.

"I do hope that folks remember Wayne's quiet enthusiasm, honesty, and integrity. This is the best tribute we can give to him and those that follow."

Larry Gaye CTCC #55

At this year's annual CTCC meeting Paul Bosco, CTCC #102, pointed out that he thought it was great that Wayne had published, in a past issue of the CTCC Journal, a photo of himself on his Harley-Davison motorcycle. He felt that it showed that "Conder" token collectors have many different interests. He also felt that it showed that Conder token collectors were a particularly virile brand! (much to the approval of all)



"Wayne's passing is a great loss to the CTCC, as well as naturally to his family and close friends. I am also sure that the CTCC, as well as his family and friends, will do just fine with the memory of Wayne Anderson as a guide."

Wayne Hood CTCC #35

"In one of my early efforts at writing for the CTCC Journal, I had occasion to speak to Wayne on the phone. I had looked over the article I had sent to him for publication and wasn't sure if it was good enough for the journal. The short conversation I had with him was uplifting. He was friendly and encouraging. "Of course it was okay. It was 'just the thing'." Wayne made me feel comfortable and put my mind at ease. He expressed a desire that we should meet in person some day.

I will never meet Wayne Anderson personally, but through the fellowship of our mutual interest in Conder tokens and the CTCC, I felt like I knew him. We will all miss Wayne and his hard work and effort for the Conder Token Collector's Club."

Tom Fredette CTCC #60

"I was saddened to learn of Wayne's death. To say that he will be missed is such an understatement.

I met Wayne at the 1997 EAC Convention and was so impressed with him and his success with the CTCC. In fact, this meeting renewed my interest in Condors - dormant since my last stay in England. Although I spent a fair amount of time looking through antique shops, local fairs and coin shows, and bigger places like Seaby's and Spinks, I never really appreciated the history and circumstances relating to Condors, even though I bought a few.

But the CTCC changed all that, and I will be ever grateful to Wayne for making that change.

Jan Edeburn CTCC #178

I first met Wayne Anderson at a Northwest Coin Show in Minneapolis in March or April, 1986. I had just finished talking to Allan Davisson at his table and was standing nearby. Wayne was next to me and showed me one of the building tokens he had just bought. He didn't seem to know much about them but was enthused about the token. I showed him a somewhat dog-eared Dalton & Hamer book and recommended he get one. He turned around and bought one immediately from Allan.

I met him again at another coin show later and we became better acquainted. Wayne, my brother Bill, and I met for lunch occasionally and also at his house in Minneapolis and more recently in Maple Grove. At his house we would have what we called our "show and tell" sessions where we would compare recent purchases and other items from our collections. It was always interesting to meet at Wayne's house to look at his other collections. What is probably not known by many of the Conder token collectors is that Wayne was an avid and knowledgeable collector of marbles, toy soldiers, knives, guns, and to some extent, books. He also, at one time, collected early American coppers. As an experienced collector, he was very helpful with shared knowledge and advice on how to build my collection. He often spoke of a desire to form a local club of interested token collectors, and I think this led to his ultimately taking action to form a national Conder Token Collector's Club, which I believe has been of real benefit to collectors and took a great deal of persistence and determination on Wayne's part to get the club started.

When the club was formed, Wayne really needed articles for the newsletter, and he encouraged me to contribute an article, any article, for the first issue. After some mental contortions and rewriting, I managed to turn out a one page article. Anyway, this is how I got started in writing articles, I submitted some of them about three times, as Wayne would keep finding typos that I missed and had to correct.

Wayne was a good man in every respect and I miss him as a very good friend."

Jim Wahl CTCC #11

"It is with a good deal of sadness and reflection that I write these few words:

It was in May of 1996 that Wayne and I chatted frequently, as collector to collector about "Conder" tokens. My being fairly new to the series and eager to learn and Wayne being very willing to impart information gave me an excellent opportunity to find the answers to many questions. One evening, in the course of our conversation, the subject of the lack of a suitable forum for the furtherance and dissemination of our hobby arose. Needless to say the next question and answer initiated the beginning of the CTCC. With Bill McKivor's help, supplying a list of addresses of prospective members, we sent out introduction letters. The result was gratifying and we were quite elated.

As many of you are aware, Wayne was a perfectionist and could not tolerate misspelling or a poorly constructed sentence. Indeed, Wayne's ambition was to produce the very best and I am certain that goal has been accomplished.



Wayne and Joel Spingarn - 1998 Portland ANA

Wayne's passing is a severe loss to our club and certainly to myself as our association took on a paternalistic aura. He was a really fine human being, always being fair and willing to share his expertise. I will miss him."

Joel Spingarn CTCC #2

"I only met Wayne face-to-face once, at the Portland ANA, and he is one of those people I honestly regret not having gotten to know better, across time. But we worked together by phone when he edited the Journal, and I got to know him through that at least. I liked, respected, and admired him, and he was the spark plug of our group. He will never be forgotten."

Richard Doty CTCC #19

"I was saddened to learn of Wayne's passing. I never met him, but he was long a friend.

Whenever he called, there was that 'instant connection' that can only occur among those with kindred interests and values. Both of us loved books and knowledge and his infectious enthusiasm for numismatics and numismatic books always permeated our conversations. However good I might feel before a telephone conversation with Wayne, I always felt even better after.

Years ago Wayne suggested that I purchase a set of *Allibone's Dictionary of Authors* and he located a set for me. I use it often and, even just standing there on my bookshelves, these volumes will always remind me of his kind generous spirit. There are too few human beings of Wayne's quality, in numismatics or in life."

George Kolbe CTCC #76

"I wish I was more specific with my memories of dates, because that would make this more interesting. My introduction to Conder tokens came somewhere, I believe, in the early 1980's. I was a EAC member and had gone to the national convention. I got there, as I recall, on a Thursday night and I was looking around for people who could just sort of meet and chat. I ended up in a room with the Bobbes, Bill Noyes, and Miles Gerson and I thought these people were such experts on large cents and I will learn so much about large cents by listening to these experts talk. So I sat on the bed and for the whole night they talked about Conder tokens! I realized that people could be as passionate about Conder tokens as they can be about large cents, if not more so, but they were incredibly more complex.

So with that introduction, I was talking with Wayne on the phone one night. We were EAC members at the local club. I believe Dick Punchard introduced us, but I'm not sure of that anymore. So Wayne said, local dealer John Ferm put me into this group of interesting stuff, these British Provincial Tokens. I said, are you talking about "Conder" tokens? Wayne said, I don't know what they are, they're these British tokens from the 1790's. So I like to think that I knew Wayne before he ever knew what a Conder token was. He obviously grew much more knowledgeable about them over time than I have, but that was sort of my introduction to Wayne's introduction to the Conder token hobby."

Pete Smith CTCC #16 (from comments Pete made at the annual membership meeting)

Thar She Blows!

By R. C. Bell

Newcastle Upon Tyne, England

The Dutch led in the whaling industry in the early part of the 18th century, but the British were first into the Pacific whaling grounds, and in 1775 they extended their hunting into the Indian Ocean.

Whaler's bows were strengthened by immense blocks of timber, and solid beams ran across the ship at intervals supporting the ribs which were further reenforced with thick planks of oak. Even so losses through crushing by ice were not uncommon.

Their masts were usually tall to catch light airs when working among icebergs. The Southseasmen, who were at sea from three to four years at a time, had characteristic brick tryworks for boiling blubber. The largest vessels were of 300 tons and carried crews of 50 with six whale boats. Their crews had to bear the extremes of tropical heat and the cold of South Georgia, and their chief ports were Hull, Liverpool and Whitby, followed by Leith, Dunbar and Dundee.

Ninth In A Series

The Northern whalers were smaller and carried a crew of about 25 who lived for the whole voyage of two or



Probably a northern whaler. The jute clippers had equally high masts but they were usually three- or four-masted. Dalton and Hamer (D&H) Angusshire 11. This Scottish token design was cut by Wright.

more years in the forecastle, which was scarcely 12 feet square and too low for a tall man to stand upright. The only light and ventilation came down a narrow hatchway, and even this had to be closed in rough weather. Here the crewmen, fit or ill, lived, ate, and slept day and night, surrounded by their seachests, gear and hammocks; and without a fire even in the polar regions. The accommodation was worse than that of a felon in a large prison.

About a dozen types of whales were found: Right, sperm, blackfish, humpback, razorback, finback, grampus, sulphurbottom, killer, cowfish, narwhale, scrag-whale, elephant-whale and porpoise. Only the first four were hunted for oil, though occasionally one of the others would be taken by chance.

Porpoises were harpooned from the ship's bow and eaten by the crew as "seabees," while their oil, like the ship's slush, was the perquisite of the cook. Whale oil was used for lamps, in the manufacture of jute, and for lubricating machinery.

The sperm whale was the richest prize, for in addition to its blubber it often yielded about 15 barrels of sperm from its head. This looked like pink ice cream and was stored until the



Public warehouses on the quay at Dundee, Scotland, as shown on the halfpenny token listed as D&H Angusshire 5. (All illustrations enlarged 1½ times to show detail.)



Candles are drying after being dipped in hot wax. (D&H Middlesex 477.)

end of the voyage when it was boiled and cooled and the spermaceti strained off.

This was a yellow viscid substance which was put in strong canvas bags and the oil squeezed out in a screw press, leaving the spermaceti as a hard mass. This was then boiled with potash and purified, and used for expensive candles, dressing leather, making ointments, and in the cold rolling of steel.

Some sperm whales also yielded ambergris, a biliary secretion related to gall stones in man. Pieces from 60 to 200 pounds were found floating on the water in regions inhabited by sperm whales, and when they were harpooned a few discharged ambergris in their death flurry, and the men in the boats might pick up pieces worth \$50 or more.

"Whalebone" came from the baleen plates in the roof of the whale's mouth. The Greenland whale provided the best quality, and it was usually marketed without the hairy fringes which edged the plates. It was boiled for 12 hours until soft and cut into narrow strips or small bristle-like filaments, and used for umbrellas, corsets and brushes for machinery.

Whalebone sold for as much as \$2,000 a ton and was an important by-product of the whaling industry.

The crew's first warning of a whale usually came from the lookout in the crow's nest shouting, "Thar she blows!" The sails were set to alter course and when near enough the boats were lowered and the hunt was on. The Rever-



Harpooning from a ship's whaler. Between 1780 and 1810 nearly all British harpoons were made by one man at Blythe. The thick hickory shafts were six feet long with a socket set onto the wood and riveted. The iron work was 18 inches long, and five inches from the point was a single swiveled barb. The line was attached to a ring and the shaft end of the metal work. (D&H Middlesex 306)

end Cheevy recorded one such chase:

"The whale now ran to the southward, and every boat was in the chase as fast as we could spring to our oars. . . . The foremost now came up with and fastened to a large whale. We were soon on the battle-ground, and saw him struggling to free himself from the barbed harpoon, which had gone deep into his huge carcass.

"We pulled upon the monster, and our boat steerer darted another harpoon into him. 'Stern all!' shouted the mate; 'Stern all for your lives!' We steered out of reach of danger and peaked our oars.

"The whale now ran, and took the line out of the boat with such swiftness that we were obliged to throw water on it to prevent its taking fire by friction around the loggerhead. Then he stopped, and blindly thrashed and rolled about in great agony, so that it seemed madness to approach him.

"By this time, however, the captain came up and boldly darted another harpoon into his writhing body. The enraged whale raised his head above the water, snapped his horrid jaws together, and in his senseless fury

lashed the sea into foam with his flukes.

"The mate now in his turn approached near enough to bury a lance deep in his vitals, and shouted again, at the top of his voice, 'Stern all!' A thick stream of blood instead of water was soon issuing from his spout holes. Another lance was buried: he was thrown into dying convulsions, and ran around in a circle; but his flurry was soon over; he turned upon his left side and floated dead. We gave three hearty cheers, and took him in tow for the ship which was now about 15 miles off . . ."

Towing a dead whale of 70 tons in a hot sun or against a wind blistered the hands and sickened the spirit of the toughest, but the thought of 100 barrels of oil worth \$5,000 was an effective spur. Dead whales usually floated, but some sank and then all the courage and toil was wasted.

The most dangerous part of the whaler's life was the hunt. Some whales sounded when struck with a harpoon, and if the rope jammed the boat was pulled under unless an axe



An 18th century umbrella with struts of whalebone. (D&H Middlesex 321.)

quickly cut it free; some raced across the water, dragging the boats after them out of sight of their ship, and if a sudden squall arose, or a fog fell they might never find it again.

Others lay thrashing their huge flukes and tails, and if the boats ventured too near they might be smashed to pieces. A few old sperm whales were fighters and would deliberately attack the boats by rushing at them from below with their huge heads and knocking them 20 feet into the air and smashing them to matchwood.

Next: Back at the Ship.

ANA Summer Seminar 2000

Money in Crisis: The Years of George III 1760 -1820

Each summer, the ANA conducts a series of seminars on a wide range of topics. I have never heard anything but rave reviews from anyone who has attended. This year will be especially exciting, because one of the scheduled courses will be conducted by three of our members. Dr. Richard Doty, Dr. Alan Davisson, and Larry Johnson will conduct *Money in Crisis: The Years of George III 1760 - 1820* (July 1 - 7) The course description reads:

"Mad King George" was a tyrannical ruler of Great Britain during a time when British coinage moved from an issue of scarcity, struck by hand, to a coinage of abundance, struck by steam. It was during his reign that Britons experimented with private tokens and bank notes and Matthew Boulton, of the Soho Mint, a private coiner, struck official coinage. This story of crisis is told through Britain's "other money" - a galaxy of private issues, official coinage and tokens and how they influenced today's modern, mass produced coinage.



George III

Reflections on the Sale of the W. J. Noble Collection, Part II
August 3rd and 4th, 1999, Melbourne

Last summer it was provincial tokens of the 18th century and the token issues of the early 19th century. That collection was massive, probably the largest ever formed. It brought the highest price ever paid for a British token, as well as thousands of other choice pieces for collectors of these series to the market.

This summer, Jim Noble sold the second part of his collection. This sale covered earlier tokens, later tokens, private tokens, non-British tokens, passes and permits, tickets and tallies and a potpourri of pieces that mark several hundred years of life and human enterprise.

The cover piece for the sale was a lighthouse pass issued so that workers on the Eddystone Light could prove that they were employed when press gangs tried to haul them off into the Royal Navy. (You can read all about it in the December 1967 *Numismatic Circular*.) Equally fascinating stories can be told about dozens of pieces in this sale of nearly 9000 pieces in 1834 lots. Jetons of Elizabeth I, Scottish beggars badges, US Colonial related tokens, tavern tokens, racing tickets—the Table of Contents needs three pages to list all the categories in the sale.

Many of these areas are strange and new to collectors, particularly North American collectors. There are few references for much of this material and they are not readily available. The Davis and Waters reference, *Tickets and Passes*, and the British Museum *Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection of Badges, Tokens and Passes* are the major references usually cited. The Guest catalog has seven small plates and Davis and Waters has only one. So, the main reference for this wide ranging area is now the Noble catalog itself. The 400 page catalog has thousands of photos, most of them of types never photographed in any general reference. It also provides the most complete bibliography on this material I have ever seen.

When people asked me why I was going to Melbourne, Australia, an adventure in itself—27 hours down there, 56 hours returning (a Northwest 747 I was on lost an engine)—I explained that there would never be another sale like this one. Even if I bought next to nothing, it was worth going to learn about this fascinating array of issues.

I was right—I learned a lot and spent relatively little. Last year I spent a quarter million dollars (Australian) believing that there would never be an opportunity like that to buy "Conder" tokens. This year I spent \$30,000 Australian. I knew that there would never be another opportunity to buy material like this. But, for the most part, I was depending on hunches, reactions, clang responses, intuition and fascination to buy.

The sale room was the same room where last year's sale was held. The auctioneer was the same and the risks of inattention when bidding were the same. The phenomenal hospitality of the Noble firm and Jill and Gerhard, the two wonderful people who run the Melbourne office, matched that of last year's sale as well.

It was a relatively empty sale room. Four of us closely followed the entire sale—Paul Dawson and Richard Gladdle from England and Del Parker and myself from the United States. Don Valenziano was another American who travelled to Australia for parts of the sale. There was some strong bidding through the Noble book and there was an active bidder who was present by proxy—one collector number kept cropping up for many lots. I was particularly surprised by the level of that bidder's interest in the unofficial farthings section of the sale (catalogued by Bell) and the prices these achieved. In my experience in the past, that mid 19th century series has been less appealing than it deserved.

Richard Gladdle was the main buyer in the sale. He had commissions from several British collectors and dealers. Paul Dawson ran an energetic second. Paul has taken over the family's Lancashire coin business from his father, Brian. British collectors are familiar with the Dawsons. The Dawson table has always been one of my first stops whenever I attend a British coin fair.

Shipping took a while, but now that everything I bought has arrived, I find myself no less intrigued than I was while "down under." I bought a smattering of things from many areas—a few 17th century tokens, several private collector's tokens, some unusual passes such as library passes (both my children are library enthusiasts), a pass to the Coronation of George IV, some theater passes, a large collection of countermarked copper, a few pieces purchased because of their beauty, an advertising token showing the shelves in a toy store and a few fascinating non-British items as well. Some of the pieces I would have liked went for prices well beyond levels I could justify. For example, racing tickets are actively collected and I could not compete with the interest and commissions for those pieces. I had thought to buy the cover coin to go with the cover coin from the first Noble sale, but I followed that beyond my limit as well before losing out.

Part III of Jim's amazing collection will be sold next summer in Melbourne. It will offer over 15,000 pieces in 2000 lots. Communion tokens, British medallets and jetons from the 13th to 20th century, British, Irish and foreign coin weights, checks, jetons, notgeld, medallets as well as a major Australian collection of medallets and check pieces.

All that is even further outside my usual specialties. Do I really want to travel that far again? I don't know. But I do know that I am certainly glad I went this year.

Allan Davisson

THE DRAPER'S TOKENS: Croom of Dundee

As I mentioned in the last article, Matthew Boulton struck a number of undated halfpenny tokens during the mid-1790s. His productions for Christopher Ibberson and George Cotton must be reckoned scarce to rare. Tokens for another merchant are considerably more common, but they have an interest all their own. They were struck for William Croom, and their interest lies in the fact that Croom asked for a second order and thought of a third, but then took his business elsewhere - virtually the only such occasion in the entire Soho story.

This merchant's token proclaimed him a wholesale dealer in woolen and linen cloth, watches, and miscellaneous articles, located in the High Street of the Angusshire town of Dundee. Until now, that is virtually all we have known about him; but the Matthew Boulton Papers will tell us more.

In many or most cases, the latter archive demonstrates a progression of sorts, from an initial letter from a would-be issuer to Boulton's response as to terms, then to a discussion about design, and finally to a series of data on shipping, charges, and mint output. In Croom's case, the progression is reversed: the first reference we have to Dundee tokens is a charge of £37.14.6 for coining 579 pounds ten ounces of copper into halfpenny tokens weighing forty-six to the pound. This notation appears in one of the Soho Mint Books under date of 24 December 1795, followed by a second entry dated 20 February 1796, for a similar number of pieces. Both orders were remitted to Messrs. Wilson & Smith, not William Croom; and the actual identity of the token's issuer would remain obscure until the following summer, when a brief correspondence regarding this halfpenny would take place and his existence proclaimed.

The dry notations in MBP34 (Mint Book, 1795-1798) are essential for determining the actual output of the draper's tokens. The entry of 24 December 1795 is especially valuable, because it gives us an exact mintage figure for the first order: three boxes of 6,720 tokens each, and a fourth, short box containing 6,277 pieces, for a total of 26,437 halfpence. The notation for the second order (which left the mint on 20 February 1796) is slightly less precise, simply giving charges for coining 588 pounds of copper, but if we multiply that figure by forty-six, we arrive at a second mintage total of 27,048. To that shipment should be added twelve bronzed proofs (of which more later) and two silver specimens (Wilson & Smith paid one penny each for the former and two shillings three and

three-quarters pence each for the latter).¹ The second remittance therefore comprised 27,062 tokens, and the shipping (and presumably minting) totals for both orders came to 53,499 pieces. Wilson & Smith paid promptly: Soho received £37.14.6 for the December 1795 shipment on 23 January 1796, and £37.14.10 for the February 1796 order on 19 March. In both cases, Boulton had cut his price by a pound or two as an encouragement for prompt payment.

The address of Messrs. Wilson & Smith is unknown; presumably, the firm was located in Dundee. As mentioned, it was not the issuers of the tokens, simply the agent for the man who was, William Croom. The latter was happy with the two batches of tokens he received, and he bestirred himself to write Mr. Boulton for a third:

Sir--

I Received a few Copper pieces from Messrs Wilson & Smith in Jany & Feby last which they had of you--- Be So good as [to] write me in Course Saying, what you charge for [illegible] Cwt present money[.] I wish to have them well finished & if the additional expence be not verie considerable [I] wold have the letters Sunk in Same manner as 1/96 of a Rupee" done for the united East Indea Compy or a Lancashire halfpenny of Daniel Ecclistone--- I beg every information as to your terms, as if moderate more may be wanted afterward besides this present intended order.²

It is unfortunate that the amount of new tokens under consideration is illegible in the Croom letter. But Matthew Boulton's mint was still short of work, and its proprietor accordingly replied to Mr. Croom with alacrity. Explaining that the price of copper had recently risen dramatically, Boulton then made some convoluted calculations:

sheet copper is now 13 1/2 pence pr lb of which it takes 3 lb to make 2 lb of Coin & as the Scrap must be remitted it is worth 11d only, and consequently the Blanks will cost in Copper 14d 3/4 pr lb[.]
My price for Coin struck in bright Collers [sic] is 15 3/4 d pr lb to which must be added the Cost of Casks & Carg [carriage.]

¹Don't you wish you were collecting in the 1790s? On the other hand, you would now be too old for most contact sports; it's always something.

²Matthew Boulton Papers [MBP] 227, Letter Box C3, William Croom to Matthew Boulton, 27 July 1796. Spelling and punctuation in original.

My General rule is to charge the Cost of the Dies & punchions [sic] with the Engraving which will be more or less according to the Device or work engraved & to deduct 2 Guineas pr Ton out of every Ton of Coin orderd [sic] therefrom[.] If these terms are agreeable to you I shall be glad to receive your Commands & remain

Sir

Your obedt humbl Serv Matthew Boulton³

These prices were distinctly higher than those the draper had been charged for his first and second orders, and he elected to take his business elsewhere. An acquaintance named James Wright, Jr. advised Matthew Boulton of the fact.

Wright is one of the most fascinating characters in the entire story of the provincial token. Most of what we know about him will be found in Robert C. Bell's *Tradesmen's Tickets and Private Tokens, 1785-1819* (1966) and Richard Thomas Samuel's *The Bazaar, Exchange and Mart, and Journal of the Household*, published serially in the 1880s and reprinted by Davissons Ltd. in 1994. Wright was a young Dundee businessman and an ardent token collector, who designed a number of pieces for himself and several others. He secured the services of a Birmingham coiner named Peter Kempson for the actual striking. Wright was also a frequent correspondent to the *Gentleman's Magazine* and the *Monthly Magazine*, for both of which he wrote about the coinage shortage and the token response under the sobriquet 'Civis'. He capped his contributions to our discipline by penning the introduction to James Conder's epochal study of 1798, but unfortunately died without seeing it in print. He was barely thirty.

³MBP227, Matthew Boulton to William Croom, 1 August 1796. Boulton's reference to 'punchions' is interesting, and it allows me to discuss something which Mr. David Vice brought up in the 15 December 1998 issue of the *CTCJ*. Mr. Vice suggests that I labor under 'certain misapprehensions' concerning Soho die technology, and that the mint was far more advanced in die multiplication than I imagined, having in fact 'perfected the art of die hubbing [by 1791] to such an extent that ... all coins of a certain denomination were virtually identical'. One might observe that, to the untrained eye, what the Americans were achieving for the cents of 1794 was also a virtual identity of dies. In other words, consistency is, at least to a degree, in the eye of the beholder.

I continue to believe that Soho had *not* achieved a perfect hubbing process in the 1790s, one invariably leading to a predictable, identical result. The firm was closing in on it, to be sure; but dies still required individual attention and finishing; otherwise, how can one explain the two varieties of Hornchurch halfpenny token (with a total mintage of less than eleven thousand), or the *four* of the King's County threepence, an issue comprising an even smaller number of strikes?

Wright's residence at Dundee, and his acquaintance with Peter Kempson, are both significant. We do not know precisely what happened, for his letter to Matthew Boulton was largely concerned with his own research (he was then gathering data for the Conder introduction, and he solicited the coiner's assistance in the determination of mintage figures, etc.); but he left a fascinating hint concerning Croom.

Wright reminded Boulton that he had visited Soho in September 1794, adding that he 'since then, corresponded with your House- relative to a Dundee Halfpenny ordered by Mr. W. Croom ... But your terms happening to be higher than he was able to afford, Kempson of Birmingham was employed'. Wright added that the latter 'could not engrave so nicely as your superior artists; [but] does work cheaper'.⁴

The evidence of the tokens bears out his opinion. There are four varieties of Croom halfpenny. D&H 12 and 13 were certainly by Matthew Boulton: their engraving is delicate, and they were struck in collar, a Soho trademark. D&H 15 is certainly a Kempson product. It was not struck in collar, and the lettering on the reverse is larger and more crudely arranged than on the original. The obverse of D&H 15 also differs from the original in minor details, most notably in the length of the tails of the heraldic beasts flanking the shield. D&H 14 is more difficult to attribute. The obverse is identical to that of D&H 15, and the edge is rounded as on the latter token. But the reverse, according to Dalton & Hamer, is identical to the Boulton pieces. Not having seen this side of the token (which is not illustrated in Dalton & Hamer), I would suggest that, for once, the canon is mistaken, the reverse is slightly different - and that Peter Kempson did D&H 14 along with D&H 15.

How many did he strike? Robert C. Bell suggests a mintage of ten hundredweights for all four varieties - say fifty thousand or a few more. We know that Boulton's part of the mintage alone was greater than that. According to Richard Samuel, Kempson was responsible for another ten hundredweights of Croom tokens, but observes that Kempson's pieces are rather scarcer than Boulton's - which has also been my finding. In my judgment, Samuel's figure is almost certainly too high.

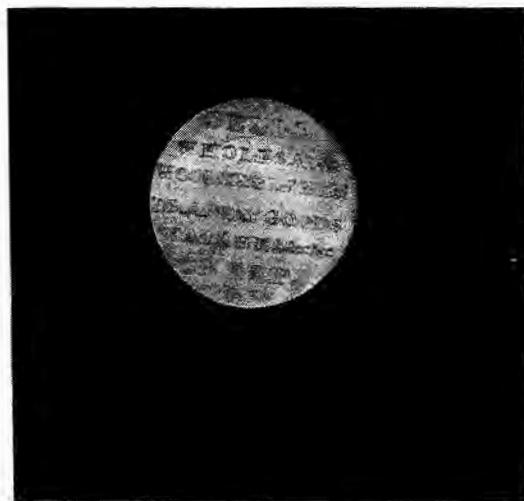
While the final mintage for the Croom token is likely to remain unknown, I may be able to clear up two other points. First, Samuel and Bell both name Noël-Alexandre Ponthon as the designer

⁴MBP262, Letter Box W3, James Wright, Jr. to Matthew Boulton, 1 September 1797.

of the Croom token. Based on the time when the token was struck, the artist responsible could not have been Pothon and must have been Conrad-Heinrich Küchler; no other candidate is available. And second, the Matthew Boulton Papers give a bronzed proof mintage of twelve for this token - which will prove gratifying to the lucky possessors of such pieces. Unfortunately, I own *two*, and I have seen half a dozen more - and I doubt I have seen two-thirds of the total production. My work in Birmingham uncovered one unwelcome bit of information: the Soho Mint made restrikes of popular pieces, including proofs, by way of advertisement for the firm. It did so in the seventeen-nineties. It was still doing so in the eighteen-thirties. And a number of Soho specimens, including, I fear, those for an obscure Dundee draper named William Croom, must accordingly be taken with a grain of salt.

—R. G. DOTY







Obverse
Nos. 865-872



Reverse
As No. 514

THE FORGOTTEN MIDDLING POET

For the majority of us token collectors, John Thelwall is most important as a political figure of the 1790's (**Mid. 865-862.**) In fact, next to Thomas Paine he was the most outspoken and radical reformer of those times. This was so even to the extent that he defined himself as an English Jacobin in his work *The Rights of Nature* (1796.) Along with Thomas Hardy, and John Horne Tooke, we remember John Thelwall as one of those tried for treason and eventually acquitted. This was the motivation for Spence's political token commemorating him. He was a member of both the Friends of the People, (1791) and the London Corresponding Society, (LCS-1792.) Being one of London's most popular and recognized spokesmen for reforms this made him a target by the government for a trial. He had obtained this notoriety by "liking a crowned despot to a bantam cock on a dunghill." Amongst his political friends were Charles James Fox, (**Mid. 222**); Richard Sheridan, (**Mid. 217**); Thomas Erskine, (**Mid. 1010**); William Godwin; the free thinking medical man, Dr. James Hunter and other associates of the two reform societies. Of course he was friends with his fellow accused "treasonous society radicals," Hardy (**Mid. 204**, penny) and Tooke (**Mid. 873-881.**) What is remarkable about Thelwall was his abilities at oratory and his courage to make use of it for political reform. We shall see what all this oratory gained him.

Let us start with John Thelwall's personality. He had a revolutionary fervor for political reform unmatched by few of his day. This was accompanied by his fiery temper when he was thwarted by council for moderation and patience. In other words, he was a very direct and an emotionally driven man. Consequently, as we will see, he had frequent battles over reform tactics with his co-reformers to the extent they ended up disassociating themselves from him. Thelwall advocated "moral or physical force" for reform if necessary. But we must remember two aspects of those times concerning the "English Jacobins" and their acquisition for reforms when we consider Thelwall. First, these reformers felt they had a right to speak or publish freely, as was now possible in America, without interference. They felt words alone were not a threat to their form of government. Second, by physical force they did not mean armed insurrection unless forced to it by armed suppression. After all they were free men! His contention was that government, well regulated, had a positive role to play and should be subject to change without armed conflict. Translated, this means he was not for government overthrow. Thelwall was for direct confrontation such as peaceful mass demonstrations and strikes. His attempts were to motivate the populous with its mass voice for change. By the mid-1790's he recognized the errors of the French revolution. Yet as most literate Englishmen felt, theirs was the world's best democracy and would not degenerate to a "Terror" such as the French were having. Thelwall maintained the strong tactics of Pitt's government, as in the current treason trials and the suspension of *Habeas corpus*, were those evils borrowed from the French. To a few, these were very antagonistic words. As we know the government saw the horrid events in France and feared similar

consequences for England. On the other hand, as some saw, the government was steeped in status quo, self interest and a conservative tradition which promulgated their unrealistic fears. Pitt in his younger days had sought reforms, but now at this time, he was preoccupied with beating back the reformers. It is yet for me to learn whether Pitt's actions were from personal fears for his government, his acting as an agent for the king, or that he was influenced by more entrenched politicians surrounding himself. Another trait of Thelwall was his constancy of effort - stubbornness - after his trial, unlike others, he redoubled his political lecturing and public speaking. It was not for two years that he was finally forced to slacken his efforts, and he never totally gave it up. Lastly, the character trait most endearing to him was his compassion for the poor and the down trodden. Possibly it was this empathy with the lower classes which motivated his enormous and risky efforts for reform.

Thelwall was brought up by his mother as his silk mercer father died when he was nine. Born in London on July 27, 1764, and then at the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a tailor. John was always a bookish youth, his mother frequently reproaching him for wasting time with the books. Later he studied for the clergy were he may have developed his high sense of moral and social responsibility but which ultimately yielded a sometimes domineering and eccentric personality. In 1782 he switched his studies to that of law being articled to John Impey, an attorney. It is of interest to observe, he left the study of law because of his dislike of swearing oaths and for copying, "the trash of an office." Also instead of studying his law-books, he often read his favorite books on philosophers or poets. At this stage in his development he attempted to make a living writing - this then is when we first see the appearance of his published poetry. By 1787 he became an editor of the *Biographical and Imperial Magazine* and became active in meetings of the Society for Free Debate at the Coachmakers Hall. Now we are able to document his free spirit and independence also. At the same time his Gothic style of poetry earned him some recognition and income which he shared in the support of his mother since the family business had failed. However, for us the event to bring him most to our attention was his early 1790's association with the well-known and older John Horne Tooke. It was Thelwall's political oratory which caused John Tooke to notice him. Tooke was so impressed he offered to finance Thelwall's further university education and afterwards obtain for him a clergyman's occupation. Thelwall declined this offer having other aims in life. It appears about this time, he had a medical interest. Sort of as a perpetual student he attended anatomical and medical lectures of Henry Cline, William Babington, and some others. So it was through these interests by which he became a friend of Dr. John Hunter, and joined the Physical Society at Guy's Hospital. It was about this time Thelwall joined various reform societies, notably the London Corresponding Society. And by this time he was a passionate follower of Thomas Paine. From his early speeches we learn his political thoughts and agenda. First, his initial premise was to start from a clear basis of "logical reason," to then question religious dogma, and government abuses. He championed for annual parliaments, universal suffrage (for men!), equal representation, freedom for artisans (merchants I assume) and last and most significantly against the accumulation of capital into just a few hands. Hooray! These political reforms were not his exclusive ideas alone - many originating from John Cartwright, who he was familiar with. It was his style of oratory which

propelled him to the forefront of the political stage and placed him as a prominent leader. He contended that "the clothing and embellishments" of his manner of spontaneous speaking was what made his presentation so successful. He felt he needed the heat of the moment; even with "rude" comments, and with sudden creative metaphors, these could only enhance his method of delivery. This "off the cuff" style and the introductions of dangerous themes, greatly alarmed his "co-conspirators" but always enthralled his audiences. For physical appearance, he was small in stature but compact and muscular with a dominating head. His rather sharp nose combined with a slightly larger chin gave him a somewhat severe look.

It is now time to switch from oration to his writings. We already have mentioned his early poetry which was published as *Poems on Various Subjects*. About the time of this work, he married a Susan Vellum who was the "Stella" of some of his earliest poetry. The style of his early works were typical of the Eighteenth Century Gothic pastoral kind. And in 1793 he published more poetry and prose but under a pseudonym. I could go into an analysis of various opinions about his assumed literary influences, but I won't. He did a collection of work based on a fictional walking tour through the countryside beyond London. Interestingly, he contrasted on the first hand, in imitation of other authors, the romantic portrayal of the peasant's life in the sunshine of the natural rural scene. On the second hand, he told how it really was. He speaks of the problems caused by enclosure, how the people moved to the cities for a better life only to find even more poverty and an existence in the most artificial of environments. After his arrest and trial he was obsessed in getting his speeches transcribed verbatim for prosperity and had them published in his own weekly periodical, *The Tribune*. In 1795 he published a series of poems written during his imprisonment and prior to the trial entitled, *Poems Written in Close Confinement*. Maybe his most important political writing was his 1796 work, *The Rights of Nature*. (You will find there were many "rights" and also "schools of" authored during the late Eighteenth Century.) Much of what he stood for was laid down in this work, and which I have pretty well covered above. His major theme in this study states his desire for "broad and general principles." We will come to some other writings later, which are more timely then, because they occur later in his life. Thelwall's poetry has not been well studied or popularized in modern times and probably deservedly so. Yet some of the political ones still have meaningful context for our current times.

Unfortunately I do not have detailed information on Thelwall's treason trial. We must remember this intriguing character is a somewhat obscure figure today although there has been some revival in the last few decades. One example of his obscurity is found in a larger reference, * a source about the trials, it speaks of him as "James" Thelwall! Clearly this is the same individual since there could only have been one such boisterous, close friend of John Horne Tooke, tried for treason, etc. Thelwall, in May of 1794, was arrested with others of the LCS members. (see the reverse of Mid. 1011 on page D&H 191 for other names.) His imprisonment was in the Tower of London indicating how important his case was thought to be. Since by now *Habeas corpus* had been suspended he remained imprisoned until his trial. He was charged with the others for treason on October 25, and with the other tower prisoners was transferred to Newgate. In all, he spent eight months

* *For The Defense*, by Lloyd Paul Stryker, 1974.

in prison before his acquittal. As you may be aware, his was the third and last of this batch of trials and followed those of Hardy and Tooke which got much more publicity and thus recordings for prosperity. What strikes me of significance is the remarkable persistence of the Pitt government to continue on with these trials even when they were only getting acquittals. It makes one think they were not necessarily after convictions but trying for intimidation. It is true some arrested members of lesser importance had their trials suspended, and even with two previous unsuccessful convictions the jury in Thelwall's case still took nearly two hours to come to the conclusion of not guilty. John at the time was thirty years old, he had a reputation for a sharp tongue and a natural gift for persuading crowds. He was mostly self-educated but had spent time in the study of law. In the Tooke trial, Erskine; the defending attorney, had allowed Tooke to defend himself to a large degree since he also had studied law. Thelwall with his speaking ability also wished the same privilege, but the astute attorney saw that it would only be to his client's disadvantage. Even still, Thelwall argued with the defence lawyer and during the trial passed a note to him saying, "I will plead my own case." Erskine knowing his client held extreme political views replied, "If you do you will hang." One major difference in Thelwall's trial was back in 1793 when he was giving a series of political and radical lectures there had been a government spy in the audience named James Walsh. This potential witness was a severe problem for the defense. Evidently it was another government spy, a man by the name of Gostling, who gave evidence at Thelwall's trial saying he promoted the death of all monarchies. We will hear of more spying later on. We must assume, for lack of sources, that the defense of Thelwall was similar for him as it was for Hardy and Tooke. The defence must have brought in prominent character witnesses such as Major Cartwright or even the Duke of Richmond. Certainly the trial had the same basis for its defence that of freedom of expression. They must have emphasized we as humans are not perfect creatures, and may speak derogatorily utterances in the heat of discourse, but should not be held legally accountable for such lapses. One aspect of this trial is recorded, as in the earlier Hardy and Tooke trials, the not guilty announcement caused a great outburst of applause.

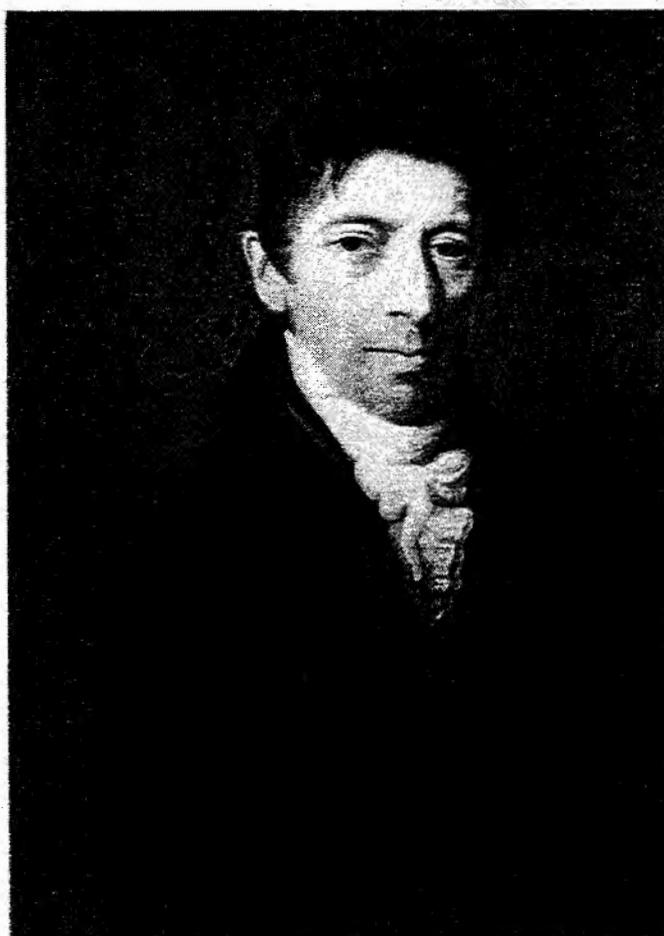
As mentioned before, Thelwall frequently got into conflicts with others of the reform movement. One case in particular was with William Godwin, which occurred in the year 1795. In that year there were food riots, and consequently Pitt had passed the Anti-Sedition Acts to suppress large meetings of people. It was the responses to these acts that the two of them had a falling out. Thelwall, as you might expect, was still for open public agitation, whereas Godwin recognized a need for restraint. Godwin attacked Thelwall as an "impatient and headlong reformer." Thelwall in turn rejected Godwin's principles of gradualism through education and that nothing would change without a public outcry. From our history lessons, we see that in the end it did take public demonstrations to finally force reforms through between 1830 and 1840. But for Thelwall these acts were a disaster. He lost his lecture hall and his publications which reduced his small income even more. The literary battles through correspondence with Samuel Taylor Coleridge were on a more intellectual level and were over politics, religion and poetry. Coleridge admired him, often sending him poetry for his perusal, and between 1796 and 1798, for two years; they exchanged letters. Coleridge may have initially discovered Thelwall through his lectures or possibly through William Wordsworth who is recorded as having attended these lectures.

Others who had a liberal bent who are found to have attended the 1795 lectures series were George Dyer, Elizabeth Inchbald and Thomas Holcroft, (also on Mid.1011.) I hope some day to have articles printed on these last two, both being writers. Later in life, Coleridge wrote he felt he was a modifying influence on Thelwall's headstrong and emotional reactions. The last source of literary battles, and thus consequentially giving us a literary legacy, was Edmund Burke's social and political commentaries. Many political writers responded back at Burke in particular to his attitudes towards the French revolution. Thelwall was quick to pick up the disparagement between Burke's earlier "liberal" ideas and his more recent reversal to "conservative" thoughts. Please forgive me for giving this sentence a more modern twist.

Eventually Thelwall became a hounded man and had to seek residence away from London for on occasion he was robbed and beaten up, some thought by men suspected of being the "kings mob." In his search for a different domicile, he arrived uninvited at Coleridge's home in Nether Stowey. This occurred on July 17, 1797, and he stayed ten days even though they had never met previously. At this time, Coleridge and the younger Wordsworth were collaborating on their *Lyrical Ballads* having given up their political rabble-rousing days. Also occurring then, and in the spring of the same year, were the naval mutinies. For those of you who have read *The Great Mutiny* (1965), by James Dugan, you will be familiar with the government magistrate and spy for the Duke of Portland named Aaron Graham. You will recall he heard rumors of Thelwall's supposed agitation in these naval mutinies and was actively searching for him. Since Thelwall had walked to Coleridge's front door from London, it is doubtful if he was responsible for any unrest. It should be noted the supreme cordiality Coleridge showed to Thelwall on his visit. Coleridge took him for walks, took him to visit the Wordsworths, (Dorothy & William), set him a dinner feast, and attempted to help him find a residence. The government, however, was watching the young writers through the spy James Walsh who we have met before. Coleridge again in his later writings says he was suspicious of Walsh and refers to him twenty years later as "Spy Nozy." As mentioned before, Thelwall found himself in difficulties, increasingly his audiences were growing more hostile towards his lectures, and by 1798 he had retired from active politics and was now farming in Brecon, Wales. Here in Wales he improved upon his physical health but was tormented by his enforced political silence. By 1800 he started lecturing on elocution and also published, *Poems chiefly written in Retirement*. In 1804 he felt it was now safe to return to London and he and his wife began a school devoted to his ideas on elocution and speech therapy. As so often happens, an individual often compensates for a childhood problem by becoming extremely proficient with that problem in adulthood. Thelwall, it appears had halting speech and a slight lisp in his youth. His method was for students with defective speech to repeatedly recite, over and over again, works of classical literature until it could be done flawlessly. Evidently this method was successful in cases for treating stuttering for his reputation grew. After he published papers on his methods he was encouraged to lecture on the subject. Some of those in his audience included such people as Charles Lamb, Robert Southey, Henry Crabb Robinson and William Hazlitt. We owe a big debt to William Hazlitt for recording much about these times. In 1804, Thelwall got into another "paper war," this time with Francis Jeffrey who made some derogatory remarks about him in the 'Edinburgh Review.' Between 1818 and

1819, Thelwall was stimulated to briefly return to the political stage because he had purchased the journal, *The Champion*. In this journal he published some of his poems and much of his earlier political works, but in 1821 the journal died. Also in 1819 he remarried at the age of 55 since Susan, his first wife, had died in 1816. It must be noted Susan Thelwall was his "good angel" and helped him tremendously during his long imprisonment. He had four children by Susan and one by his later wife, Cecil Boyle; who ended up being his biographer. John Thelwall died at Bath (seeking the waters?), February 17, 1834 at the good age of seventy. He is reported to have maintained his good humor though still feisty until the end. There is a very scholarly work done on Thelwall published in 1969 by E.P. Thompson which I have yet to obtain so that the last word can not have been written about him for our journal.

Richard Bartlett, CTCC 104



Younger John Thelwall



Bust of older John Thelwall

CTCC Meeting Friday August 13, 1999
At the American Numismatic Association's
World's Fair of Money in Chicago

Members present were: Jerry Bobbe, Sharon Bobbe, Paul Bosco, Phil Flanagan, Scott Loos, Bill McKivor, Lee Quast, Tom Sheehan, Pete Smith, Joel Spingarn, Jim Wahl, Jon Warshawsky, John Weibel, Dean Welch, Harold Welch, Howard Wheeler, Charles White (non-member)

Meeting called to order approximately 8:35 pm

Introduction of members

Sharon Bobbe suggests notes of the meeting be taken, and thus volunteers.

Financial report by Joel Spingarn, Treasurer; to be published in next *CTCC Journal*

Harold begins discussion regarding election of Officers of the Club.

Presidential duties include membership matters, mediating disputes

Editor – CTCC Journal

V.P./Treasurer – Advertising, Checking Account, Receiving funds

Length of Term – 2 years is suggested

In next issue of the *CTCC Journal*, Club will ask for volunteers or nominations prior to 11/25/99 (deadline for December *CTCC Journal*). Term of office will begin 1/1/2000.

Jerry Bobbe poses the question: Can dealers be officers? He has seen at least one club suffer due to conflict of interest.

Harold Welch feels every individual has the right to run. Each member will weigh the issue and vote according to their own opinion.

Bill McKivor thinks most dealers are known to collectors in the club but prefers a member rather than a dealer for club officers.

Dean Welch suggests a by-law regarding removal from office by membership if officer is acting inappropriately.

A by-laws committee is suggested to confront these issues. Bill McKivor has seen clubs “by-lawed to death” and suggests keeping it as simple as possible.

Harold feels like a self-appointed president and thus uncomfortable. He feels Joel Spingarn, as the other club officer, has seniority for the position.

Bill McKivor makes a motion to appoint Harold as President Pro-Tem until election of officers. The motion is seconded. Harold is elected President Pro-Tem.

Phil Flanagan would like to see more than three officers on the Board. Phil suggests splitting V.P. and Treasurer and adding Secretary for a total of five members.

Jerry Bobbe suggests more effort be put toward getting an international member on the Board so feelings of exclusion are eliminated. A *United Kingdom* representative seems most logical as more international members live there. A discussion arises regarding the logistics certain positions, such as Treasurer, pose. Editorship in the U.K. would be more costly as most members live in the U.S. A U.K. President is unlikely to attend regular meetings.

Having two V.P.s, a Vice-President, U.S. and a Vice-President, International, is suggested. Bill McKivor moves; Dean Welch seconds. Motion passed. Again, the subject of a dealer as an officer is brought up with no objections.

Jim Wahl asks for a review of dateline regarding election of officers: Next issue of the CTCC Journal will outline the plan for election of officers.

In the financial report, Joel mentioned a bill for an Attorney of approximately \$500. An attorney was consulted regarding incorporation and tax-exempt status of the club. The incorporation fee in the state of Minnesota is \$50-\$60.

Do we need to incorporate? At this point, should the club be found liable for monetary damages in a legal matter, over and above the amount currently in the CTCC bank account, the **membership** would be responsible financially. This makes clear the need to incorporate.

The club must request the form, and update corporate status annually. This seems a duty of the Club Secretary. However, Pete Smith, a board member of a Minnesota numismatic club, points out that the request must *come from* and *be sent to* an agent *within* the state (Minnesota). Pete adds that corporate status is a fairly easy thing, tax-exempt status is a "headache." Bill McKivor and Scott Loos agree!

Paul Bosco, whose wife works for the IRS, alleviates concerns that the IRS becomes more inquisitive about organizations when bank accounts top the \$10,000 level.

Before an organization may file for tax-exempt status, they must have by-laws. A request for volunteers is made for the **By-Laws Committee: Phil Flanagan, Pete Smith, Jim Wahl, Dean Welch.** Harold reminds committee to "Keep it Simple."

Memorial to Wayne Anderson

Harold thanks all members of the Club for their tremendous response to his request for cards to Linda Anderson. Many came addressed to Linda Anderson CTCC #1. Harold brought a tape recorder and asks for remembrances. Responses from attending members will be printed in the next CTCC Journal.

Silver Medals; 50 were issued and 18 have been sold. The price is \$25.

\$100 was spent by the club for a copy of R.C. Bell's elusive *Specious Tokens* for the library.

Meeting is adjourned at approximately 9:35 pm.



From the Mail Coach . . .

Dear Harold

I have belatedly caught up with the June issue of the *Journal* and your letter of 9 July advising the sad death of Wayne Anderson. Although I never had the pleasure of meeting Wayne in person, we talked several times on the phone over the years and I was pleased to learn that he had acquired, through agents, many of the choicer pieces from collections I have been fortunate enough to catalogue for auction here in England in the past – Jan, Gerson, Bell and others. His knowledge, his keen eye for a nice token and his appreciation of the context of Conder tokens in a wider historical sense will certainly be much missed.

Several articles in the June *Journal* merit further comment. I was particularly interested in Jerry and Sharon Bobbe's remarks on the Sawbridgeworth pennies, and grateful to them for pointing out my error in attributing the D&H plate coin (their no.4) to Hamer's ownership in the footnote to Jan lot 96. One of those unfortunate mistakes easily made when cataloguing in a hurry!

Subsequent to the Jan sale I did a lot of research into the Sawbridgeworth penny which has never seen the light of day. Spurred on by Jerry and Sharon's efforts, I'll unearth, revise and send it to you in a publishable form for a possible future issue of the *Journal*.

Michael Grogan, in his article on 1796 correspondence in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, asks who was R.Y.? The answer is, almost certainly, the collector Revd. William Robert Hay (1761-1839); an excellent article on this very subject, by CTCC member David Dykes, entitled 'Who was R.Y.? Searching for an Identity', was published in the *British Numismatic Journal* for 1997, pp.115-122. Perhaps David has already been in touch with you about this. I was fortunate enough to own Hay's grangerized set of *Virtuoso's Companion* in the early 1970s, bought in a miscellaneous Sotheby sale; the following lot in the same sale, Hamer's own copy of D&H, escaped me by one bid and I've always regretted it ever since!

On the topic of your preliminary inventory of original copies of Davis' *Nineteenth Century Token Coinage*, I can offer the following additions:

Copy no. 60. In the Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum; the lower title page bears the Museum's acquisition datestamp, 25 March 1904.

Copy no. 121. In the library of the British Numismatic Society, London (presented by Davis to the Society in November 1904). The volume has been rebound in brown morocco.

Kind regards

Yours sincerely

Peter Preston-Morley



Joel Spingarn
POB 782,
Georgetown, CT.,06829
E-mail>spin@gateway.net

P or F 203-544-8194

CTCC REPORT OF REPORT OF RECEIPTS & DISBURSMENTS 7/1/98 -6/30/99

RECEIPTS

Membership dues paid.	5700.00
Advertising	2687.50
Donations	175.00
Sale of Journals	22.00
Sale of Medals	75.00
Account interest	14.88
 Total receipts	 8674.38

DISBURSMENTS

Advertising	30.00
Convention(EAC)	82.50
Printing	2662.51
Supplies	215.13
CTCC tokens	155.35
Legal	497.70
Library	154.00
Postage	1832.71
Davisson(exchange)	114.00
 Total disbursments	 5743.90

EXCESS RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSMENTS

2930.48

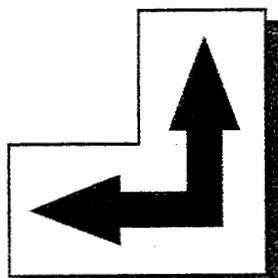
CHECK BOOK BALANCE 7/1/98

3808.86

CHECK BOOK BALANCE 6/30/99

6739.34

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED
Joel Spingarn V.P. & Treas.



THE TOKEN EXCHANGE AND MART

OUR RULES: CTCC members, in good standing, are cordially invited to dispatch their articles and advertisements to the CTCC editor for publication in the JOURNAL. Articles are always needed and appreciated. Articles do not have to be camera ready, but I appreciate it when they are. Articles are always published free of charge for the benefit of the membership. Advertisements are needed and appreciated just as much. Ads up to twelve lines are **FREE!** Full page ads are \$75.00, one half page ads are \$37.50. Ads larger than the free twelve lines must be camera ready. All paid ads must be paid for when submitted; thus, eliminating the possibility of confusion, and the need for costly, unnecessary, and time consuming billings and follow up. The Club operation a cash basis. Ads submitted without full payment will not be accepted or published. The content of ads and articles shall be limited to "Conder" tokens, and related numismatic literature, coins, tokens, and collectibles. Ads or articles may be either accepted or rejected at the discretion of the editor. Only members can participate in the journal or other Club activities. The Club rules are designed to be simple and few, please comply with them. The deadline for the December 15th, 1999 issue is November 25, 1999. Journals are issued quarterly. Your articles and ads must be sent to the editor and publisher: Harold Welch, 655 Parkwood Circle, St. Paul, MN 55127, E-mail: tokenmann@aol.com. The only requirement for membership is the payment of an annual membership fee of \$25 US or £16 sterling. You will be billed again after you have received four issues of the journal. The "Conder" Token Collector's Club reserves the right to accept or reject (without explanation) any application for membership. The "Conder" Token Collector's Club, and/or it's president, reserves the right to revise these rules at any time. **ANNUAL DUES ARE \$25 US OR £16.**

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Help!!!

For my research, I am looking for several back issues of *John Drury* numismatic literature catalogues. I would be interested in purchasing or otherwise, if it would be possible, to briefly borrow them. I would, of course, pay all postal expenses. I need:

Issues #3, #5, #6, #8, #10, #12, #15, #20, #24, #28, #31, and any others above #31 that were numismatic (except #32, #33 and #46). Can you help?

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Vol.3 No.1 March 1998 Consecutive Issue No.7

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